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The CADETS' REVIEW

OF THE

Maryland Agricultural College.

Table of Contents.

A National Academy	67	Alumni Department	81
Current Topics	69	Exchange Department	81
An Incident of '93	70	Humorous Columns	82
Literary Department	72	Military Organization	83
College News	75	Advertisements	84
Uncle Jake Makes a Mistake	76	Advertisements	85
Association Columns	77	Advertisements	86

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College Park, Md.

THE CADETS' REVIEW

OF THE

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Vol. 1. MAY, 1894. No. 4

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A National Academy.

THERE has recently been introduced to Congress a plan for incorporating a great National Academy. The scheme originated with the eminent author, Gen. Lew Wallace, who is being ably seconded by Prof. Spofford, the Congressional librarian. The plan is comprised in two similar bills introduced by Representative Black, of Chicago; one of which was drawn by Gen. Wallace, and the other by Prof. Spofford. The plan followed is after that of the famous French "Immortals," the most renowned body of its kind in the world.

This noted body was instituted under Cardinal Richelieu, and by orders of the king, as early as 1635. Membership was limited to forty, but nearly every celebrated French author since that time has been a member of it. Its object was declared to be for the improvement and regulation of the national tongue. Its most important work was a dictionary of the French language, which was first published in 1694, but not until fifty years had been consumed in the discussion of what words should be allowed in it as good French. Many editions have been successively published in which, as the language has grown, the new words have been added.

The influence of this institution on the French literature has been very marked and beneficial. A similar academy in this country would undoubtedly give equally satisfactory results, and assist greatly in the building up of a National literature, which we can at present scarcely be said to have, though no other country in the world has a larger or richer field for development, or the better material to work with. In the French Academy each member receives a small pension from the state as do also a few secretaries.

Every European nation of importance has its one or more academies carried on under the patronage of the state. The most important among these are the Royal Society at London, the Royal Academy of Sciences and Belle letters at Berlin, and the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm.

We have already in this country four societies incorporated by the general gov-

ernment, besides a number of state institutions; but these are only designed for the prosecution of certain and comparatively narrow lines of work. The plans for the newly proposed National Academy are given a much wider basis. The bills provide that a room in the new library at Washington shall be set apart for the use of the members, where they shall be attended by pages, have access to all records, documents and etc., and receive whatever else is necessary to assist them in their work. Congress is authorized to appoint a committee, composed of members of the House and Senate, who shall select the five men in the country considered as the most eminent in literature, invention, the sciences and fine arts as a nucleus for the body. These five are to elect twenty other similiarly eminent men to which number, twenty-five members, the body is to be limited, it being a close corporation or self-perpetuating body.

It is to be hoped that these bills will receive the attention and sanction of Congress, for it would be impossible to conceive of any other measure which would so stimulate progress along such lines as would the founding of a great national institution, and some kind of encourgement is very much needed. While the American people on acconnt of their practicality and a seeming instinct which enables them to put everything to some use, and to invent some contrivance to meet every want, have undoubtedly led the world as inventors, they are sadly behind Europeans in most arts until they have come to be looked upon as a race whose only aim is money getting, and whose aspirations are incapable of reaching a higher plane, in which view of us there is too much of truth.

We are so far behind Europeans in scientific research and investigation that it is considered impossible for a man in this country to finish a highly scientific course of education without attending some foreign university. Though we have a few authors who will compare favorably with those of any country in certain lines of work they are not numerous, and the field of their labor, both as to extent and results is comparatively narrow, reaching scarcely beyond a few works of fiction, and a little poetry. We depend altogether too largely upon foreign authors for reading matter of whatever kind; they being too often given the preference even when we have quite as good home productions in the same lines. Americans are always too ready to let prejudice, and the desire of aping Europeans affect their judgment in such matters. If we had such an academy as is proposed, it should be one of its chief aims to encourage home productions in literature by expressing its approval of, and commending to the public, works of merit.

As to the fine arts we have no claim to distinction in them at all. We can boast of hardly one illustrious name in that line. The best pictures and sculpture in our private galleries are mostly the work of foreigners. The statuary and paintings which adorn our cities and public buildings are largely of foreign production. If even we want only a medal to commemorate some public event, as was the case with the World's Fair medals, we must go to a foreign country for our designs.

Thus far, in the development of the almost unlimited resources of a rich, new country—in the practical, every day work of reclaiming the soil trom the forest, turning the wild prairie into fertile fields, bringing forth riches from exhaustless mines, and dotting the whole country with populous centers of manufacture and commerce, connected by innumerable lines of traffic—Americans have had no time to turn their attention to finer arts. This is only history repeating itself. No nation has ever reached a high stage of development in the fine arts until it has first reached a period of luxury in material development. Now, however, many of the older parts of the country are as highly developed as al-

most any other in the world ; many of our citizens are as opulent as the wealthiest subjects of any of the European states, while none of them can show laborers and middle classes that are nearly as well off.

Surely we can now afford time to do something in the beautiful by turning our attention to the fine arts ; proving to the world that we lack no less as a nation in fine sentiment and refinement than do others. Nothing else could be so potent in disseminating such sentiments among the people, or encourage the building up of a national art, as would this academy.

Then, since its advantages would be so many and apparent let us, by all all means, have such an academy, based upon broad liberal principles, and generously supported by the Government.

G. Y. Graff.

Current Topics.

F. B. BOMBERGER, '94.

During the time which has elapsed since our last issue the country has been undergoing a strong fermentation of unrest. First came Coxey with his inflated scheme of marching the laborers of the North and West *en masse* to Washington for the purpose of compelling Congress to inflict upon the people of the country a system of good-road legislation which was to improve the roads of the land, to provide employment for thousands of laborers now out of work, and, incidentally, to produce general prosperity, rejoicing and good feeling throughout the nation.

Just from what source the funds necessary for the accomplishment of this scheme were to come was not specified in Coxey's plan of procedure. It is unfortunate that he has been silent on this point, as no one else seems as yet to have reached a solution to the question. We have only a vague idea that it is to come from some obscure corner of Uncle Sam's paternal pocket purse. The whole world knows by this time that the movement was a failure. The people of the United States at large have too much of sound common sense to give credence to any such visionary ideas as those proposed by Coxey. Public sympathy did not rise like a wave, to bear him in triumph against the portals of the capitol. Arriving in Washington with a mere handful of foot-sore and weary followers, he was allowed all the rights which citizens of this republic enjoy ; but when, with insolent bravado, he attempted to violate a statute of the United States and to disturb the peace and tranquility of Congress, he was met quietly and firmly by the guardians of the law and given clearly to understand that no such breeches of the law would be tolerated, Coxey together with his lieutenants was fined.

At the present writing he has just received order from the Health Department of Washington to remove his men from the unhealthy spot where they are now encamped. Having no other camp at his command, he is in a state of grave uncertainty. It was his original intention of remaining in Washington until Congress should consent to pass the laws of his formulation. Under the present condition it may be that he will change his mind. All that is left us to do, is to wait and see.

Congress is paying very little attention to him. It is true that a few Populist Senators are using the subject as a means of delaying tariff legislation and of catering to the wishes of the silver States to gain popular favor ; but the rebukes which Mr. Coxey has received at the hands of several of the Senators have been very forcible. Congress, in a word, may be said to be leaving him and his followers severely alone, The western armies are meeting with unexpected difficulties, and it is prdicted that they will all disband before reaching Washington. It is a noticeable fact, that all through the west, in the regions whence these armies have come, there is an unusual scarcity of farm laborers. In many in-

stances employment has been offered these men, meeting a prompt and ready refusal. This shows, in fact, at least the sincerity of the crusade for work.

But coincident with this movement of the industrial armies has been an unprecedented agitation of labor thoughout the land. Strikes seem to be general over the north and south, especially in the mining regions. The employees of the Great Northern Railway during the past month ceased work, and for a time the company was scarcely able to run its trains; but owing to active measures taken by the company to adjust all differences, the strike came to an end without a blow being struck. Not so fortunate, however, have been the mining companies. In Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania; in Maryland and West Virginia, thousands of miners are idle, refusing to work at the wages offered them. While further west in the lead and iron regions a similar state of circumstances exist.

The result of so many coal mines having ceased operations is a largely diminished output of coal; and the country is experiencing what has hitherto been unknown—a coal famine. As a consequence many large manufacturing plants are closing down, and in some of our great cities it is feared that a long continuation of these strikes will produce disastrous results. The usual disorder and bloodshed have not been wanting. Life and property have been sacrificed to the rage of the mob, and even in our own State great fears are entertained for the public safety. At present there is a tendency towards weakening of the strikers in Maryland and West Virginia, and it would be well if the troubles between employer and employe could be removed as amicably as was the case in the Great Northern strike.

Congress has done almost nothing of importance. The one significant thing done by the House of Representatives was the adoption of the quorum counting rule for the purpose of checking the filibustering of the minority and facilitating legislation. There can be no doubt that this was a wise step. The increasing amount and complexity of the work to be done by Congress demand an efficient and ready means of doing it. This rule furnishes such a means par excellence Moreover it fixes responsibility. A party is elected in majority in Congress, and that majority represents the people, and should have the power to put the wishes of the people into operation If they overstep their authority, there is always the remedy of the ballot The repeal of the tax on State banks will be discussed in the Lower House during the month.

The Senate is still floundering in the tariff bogs and quagmires, apparently it is no nearer the solution of the difficulty than at the beginning of the session. It is a matter of discussion as to whether the first of June, as was predicted, or the first of October will see a new new tariff law in effect.

An Incident of '93.

F. B. BOMBERGER, '94.

If you'll listen to me, I'll relate an event
Which happened a very short while before Lent.
The fellows who room on the Sophmore hall,
With their usual check and preposterous gall,
Concluded that they were lords of the school,
And straightway proceeded the college to rule.

The boys who on Madison avenue dwelt,
A great deal of pride and dignity felt,
And their Buzzards' Roost rivals who wanted to reign
We're treated with lofty contempt and disdain.
But the light headed Sophmores not a moment could rest,
And to open a quarrel all did their best.

Now, on Broadway there dwelt a lot of gay chaps
Well practiced in making a row after taps.
These, not so high minded as the Seniors below,
Considered the Sophmores as being their foe,
And, warned that Sophs were out on a raid,
For a battle got ready, and in ambush were laid.

Meanwhile the Sophs had conceived the bold plan
Of leaving their quarters to the very last man.
And, each arrived with a pillow as a weapon of war,

To wipe out the Freshmen upon the next floor.
Now, how these wild villains could gain their consent.
To go from their hall on such dire mischief bent.

To prevent other students at work on their course
From doing their duty, by this show of force,
Is beyond every reasonable shadow of doubt
Too deep for the writer to clearly make out.
Be that as it may, it matters not now,
Since the belligerent Sophs were out for a row.

They mounted the stairway in two terrible ranks,
At its head they were met by a brilliant phalanx
Of Freshmen, who, standing prepared for the war
Surprised their opponents from the next lower floor.

A thunderbolt striking adown from the skies
Would not to the Sophs have caused greater surprise.
They expected to find all the Freshmen unarmed,
And hence had great reason for being alarmed
When the strange apparition burst out on their sight
Of the whole Freshmen class marshalled out for the fight.

But too late for retreat, they are in for it now.
And fight now they must, the best they know how.
All at once at a signal, the Freshmen rushed forth
And belabor the Sophmores for all they are worth,
And the Sophs, thus attacked engaged in the fight
And hammer the Freshmen to the left and the right.

Such confusion that followed I cannot describe,
The light was extinguished. It seemed like a tribe
Of murderous Indians were fighting a battle
And the racket was like to the stampede of cattle.

The fight had waxed warm; the Sophs were hard pressed,
The Freshmen themselves were needing a rest,
When, without any warning, there began a wild fight
Every fellow was fleeing at the best of his might.

Every Sophmore who just a few moments before
Was doing his best to add to the roar,
Forgot in a moment the plan of the raid
And he hustled downstairs not a little dismayed,
Every Freshman who recently fought at his best
In the stampede that followed, quickly joined all the rest.

And all in a twinkling the top hall was clear,
As silent as death. Not sound could I hear
Save a very faint rustle of the wind overhead,
Or a Freshman in hiding under his bed.

The scene of the battle was a sight seldom seen
When the hall was deserted and all was serene.
Here and there lay a pillow which some Soph in his fright
At the danger approaching, left behind in his flight
And a carpet of feathers o'er the whole hall was laid
From the pillows which burst on the combatants' heads.

But what caused this wild riot of so valiant a crowd,
In the midst of a turmoil so awfully loud?
'Twas this: A Sophmore, returning in haste,
Towards the south doorway by a Freshman was chased,
As he turned to his right, down the stairway to go
He, commandant saw coming up from below.

This alarm quickly spread was what ended the game,
For each one of the villains at the sound of that name
Grew pale, and quickly deserting his post,
Rushed off just as if all his senses were lost,
And the fact that perhaps was the strangest of all,
Was, that Commandant carried no pillow at all.

Bonaparte as a Writer of Fiction and Essays.

Those who think Bonaparte was but a a general who could manage large armies in the time of war, know nothing of his efforts, as a youth, to bring himself before the people as a literary man. True his efforts carried him only a short way, yet in the few of his works found, he displays a familiar knowledge of the manners and customs of his time.

A story, known as the Corsican Story, written by him while yet a lieutenant, reveals his impressions, and shows what a singular bent his imagination followed in the fiction line, and to what extent it was haunted by carnage and massacre.

Lowell in his Letters.

The letters of James Russell Lowell have been collected and edited by Prof. Eliot Norton, and published in a manner suitable to to their intrinsic worth and beauty.

Oftentimes letters of a great man are not indicative of the great value of the man as a writer or student, but the letters of Lowell are not of this class for plainly they show that Lowell, the writer, and Lowell, the man, were one.

These letters, says Prof. Norton, furnish numberless illustrations of the wit, the humor, the fancy and the political conscience, to which his poems and his articles had already furnished so many. From these letters it is clear that he was at his best, in other words was his true self, only in the capacity of a poet.

Literary Department.

B. M. Chiswell, '94.

The Founding of Maryland.

THE Indians inhabiting the territory which Calvert desired to colonize were of a friendly and peaceful tribe, and being inferior in size and strength to the Northern tribes, Susquehannoughs and Iroquois, they were subjects of very rough treatment from them. So badly indeed, had they been treated by these tribes that at the time of Calvert's coming, extensive preparations were on foot to move to another neighborhood. Thus it might be said the colonists were in luck, for instead of having to pay large prices for the land, or else running the chances of having war with these Indians, in driving them out, they were able to take possession of the territory after paying only a nominal sum.

These Indians had several chiefs, but all acknowledged sovereignty of the Emperor of Pascataway, who at this time was a minor, and thus being deprived of the right of ruling, his uncle and guardian ruled the tribe.

Calvert, first Lord Baltimore, was born in the year 1582. His father was Leonard Calvert, a Yorkshire gentleman of Flemish descent; and his mother, Alicia Crosslands. After receiving a liberal education and traveling throughout the continent, he returned home and married Alice Wynne, granddaughter of Sir Thomas Wroth, Queen Elizabeth's commissioner to Ireland. In 1617, James I knighted him, and about a year afterward appointed him Secretary of State, and at the same time he was given a large tract of land in Ireland.

Being a man of high personal qualities he saw the great injustice of persecution then going on in Great Britain, and at once conceived a plan for releasing the persecuted from such oppression. This plan was to establish a colony in the New World, where every man would be free to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Having this in view he applied to the king for a charter, which was readily procured. This charter granted the most ample rights and privileges ever given by a King or Queen of England. It erected Maryland into a palatinate equivalent to a principality. The proprietary was made absolute ruler of the land and water within his boundaries. He could erect towns or cities, make war or peace, establish courts of justice, confer titles of dignities, in fact, he had the power to do a great number of things, which the governors of other colonies could not do.

The boundaries of Maryland were precisely defined in the charter and were, on the north the fortieth parallel of latitude, on the west and south-west a line running south of the fortieth parallel, to the source, of the Potomac thence along the western branch of the Potomac to the Chesapeake bay, on the south a line running across the bay and peninsula to the Atlantic ocean, and on the east the Atlantic ocean, the Delaware bay and Delaware river. The territory, within these limits, included all of the present State of Delaware, a large tract now belonging to Pennsylvania, and a part of West Virginia as well as the whole State of Maryland.

Before the charter received the great seal, Lord Baltimore died, but this did not prevent the great and benevolent scheme conceived by him from being carried out, for the grant was made out to his son, Cecilius, who in a short time fitted out two vessels, the Ark and the Dove. The company of colonists consisted of about twenty gentlemen and between two and three hundred laboring men, under Leonard, brother of the Proprietary, who remained in England. This happy band of adventurers started for their new homes on the 20th of

November, 1633, and after experiencing severe weather for the first week or so of their voyage, they reached Point Comfort, Virginia, with all well on board. They remained here eight or nine days, in order to recuperate after being cramped up in the vessels for weeks. The reception they received from the natives and colonists was a very cordial one, yet they were not on their own territory, so they re-embarked and started for the Potomac. On an island near the mouth of the Potomac, they celebrated their first mass in the New World.

Piloted by Henry Fleete, a Virginian, who knew this part of the country well, they finally found a place with a good harbor and other natural advantages, and here established the headquarters of their future colonization. They named this place St. Mary's in honor of Queen Mary, and immediately began to build log houses in which to live and palisades to protect them from any attack of the Indians.

Thus was founded the colony of Maryland, in which the persecuted of England were gratefully received and allowed to worship God according to the dictates of the heart.

A colony established to carry out such a noble plan, at this time when persecution was such a popular practice was bound to succeed, and it did succeed. It became the asylum of a thrifty class of people, who year after year, worked for its advancement and finally brought it to an enviable position before the other colonies.

General Kosciusco.

Scarcely had the Revolutionory war begun when Captain Kosciusco, of the Polish Army, set sail for the United States, and, landing at New York, he immediately tendered his services to General Washington, who being impressed with the enthusiasm and self-confidence of the young man, assigned him to General Gates' command. How well he served the American people during this long struggle for their liberty is indicated by the many honors heaped upon him by the Government.

A special resolution of thanks to this young volunteer was passed by Congress, for the many brave and noble deeds he performed in the interest of our cause. The celebrated medal of the Order of Cincinnati was conferred upon him, and Washington brevetted him Brigadier General. Congress, again to honor him, made a grant to him of a valuable tract of land, and he was declared a citizen of the United States.

At the end of the war he turned his attention to Poland, at this time a kingdom, in which the people, as a whole, were very much oppressed. He returned home and in a short time became very popular as a friend to the poor, whose cause he had at all times defended, and for whom he was ready and willing, and in fact did sacrifice his position and wealth.

In the midst of a large public demonstra- he proclaimed Poland a republic. Immediately Russia and Austria took up arms against this new move, which they thought would be so destructive to their kinds of government. Kosciusco, now raised to the rank of General, was able for sometime to resist this double enemy, but being wounded finally his cause was abandoned for want of a leader.

After being wounded he was captured and taken to St. Petersburg, where he remained as a prisoner for ten years, and finally being released he died in exile.

What the Pale Moon Saw.

'Twas a clear, cool moonlight night in May. An M. A. C. cadet had been carried off by a band of Coxey's men, and was placed, bound hand and foot, in the midst of his captors in an old ruin of Bladensburg. During the night he awoke to find the men snoring soundly. He began to gnaw his bonds and soon was free. Stealing from their midst, he hurried through several

apartments of the old house in his effort to escape. Entering an open door into a small room, he saw in an obscure corner an iron-bound box from which was suspended a large key. His desire to escape was overcome by his curiosity, He at once suspected hiden treasure. He seized the Key, but the box being in a corner he was unable to place it in the lock. With a knife he then made a Dent in de Waal and in doing so accidentally cut a large Gasch in his hand. But even then a Whart-on his hand prevented his turning it. Forgetful of his captors he grasped a Wootton bar, and burst the Laughl-in, and found the box Fuller than his Best hopes had pictured for him. He had Hearn tell of vast treasures in Foran lands, but those were far be-Lowe what here met his eye. His heart was Bowie-ant, but suddenly a Harrison fact recurred to him. H' was strong and Tal-bot the box was so heavy he could not Turner over. Watts he to do? Meanwhile his captors sunk in the sleep of the innocent and dirty, had not been awakened by his movements. But Watkin he do? He finally resolved that he would not Leef a Graham of it behind, if he risked his life in carrying it away. He examined the box and found to his joy that it was the iron box itself which was so heavy. He immediately began to Philip his pockets and finally his cap with the treasure, and thus encumbered began seeking a way out of the ruin. Putting his shoulder to one of the Mordecai-ed of the doors, he broke the last Bond that lay between him and liberty, and started in the moonlight for the college. Of course he was glad to have escaped from his Barbarous captors, but the sight of the treasure make him feel Tony, and indeed he could af-Ford to feel so. He was a lively walker and was willing to Betton on his chances of escape. Then suddenly the moon disappeared and he lost his way in the darkness. He has never been heard of since. He may have drowned in the Lake, but it is generally thought that he succumbed to Hay-fever which had Harris-ed him for the past two years Yet many of his friends think he Wilson turn up at M. A. C.

F. B. B., '94.

The Mercer Literary Society.

President. F. B. Bomberger.
Vice-President, H. C. Jones.
Secretary, H. B. deWaal.
Editor, G. Y. Graff.
Critic, H. C. Sherman.

The Morrill Literary Society.

President, Prof. R. H. Alvey.
Vice-President, Sothoron Key.
Secretary, Lindsay McCandlish.
Editors, B. Compton, Jr. and M. T. Sudler.

His Feelings Had Changed.

First Gent.—About a year ago you challenged me to fight a duel.

Second Gent, (sternly), I did, sir.

First Gent.—An I told you that I had just been married and did not care to risk my life at any hazard.

Second Gent, (haughtily, I remember, sir.

First Gent, (bitterly). Well, my feelings have changed; any time you want to fight let me know.—Ex.

The "Colonel" while out surveying a few days ago asked the Prof if he didn't think the compass needed oiling.

* *
*

Prof. of Physics. Mr. F—— of what are violin strings made?

Mr. F——. Of cat-gut and wire-gut, sir. The wire-gut is much superior.

* *
*

What botanical plant does Clarence resemble? Bleeding heart.

* *
*

Student, (in Latin) Gero. geri gessum.

Prof. Yes, I think very likely you did guess them.

College News!!

We have been fortunate enough to secure the services of Representative Bryan of Nebraska for an address on class day.

Mr. B. M Chiswell who has recently been appointed cadet in the U. S. Marine Service is now on board the U S. R. M. bark "Chase," head-quarters New Bedford, Mass., and is well satisfied with his new position.

A new division has recently been created in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, called the Division of Agricultural soils. Prof. Milton Whitney has been appointed chief. Mr. Witney was formely Professor of Geology and Soil Physics at this college and Physicist of the Experiment Station. The latter position he still holds. In this capacity he has devoted himself especially to the movement of water in the soil and its relation to plant growth. Johns Hopkins University, recognizing the importance of his work made him a Fellow by courtesy and offered the mansion and grounds at Clifton to be used for his work. He is now recognized as standing at the head of this line of investigation and his reports are eagerly sought after by scientists of both continents.

Our tennis courts have recently been repaired and new outfits purchased by the Athletic Association. The game has become quite popular, as is shown by the fact that both courts are filled nearly all the time during recreation hours, and tennis to be and important feature of our college athletics during the remainder of the term.

Mr. D. C. Kemp of Frederick, Md., formerly an M. A. C. cadet, paid us a short visit a few days ago, and was heartily welcomed by his former class-mates and all others of his aquaintance. He attended the college in 1890-91 and 1891-92, and was quite prominent especially in athletics. He was a member of the class of '94.

Our battalion turned out in full force on on Friday May 4, and marched to Hyattsville, about two miles and a half. The object was to practice marching. Upon reaching our destination we were received with open-mouthed curiousity by the youth of Hyattsville, who found great difficulty in deciding whether it was Coxey's army or troops sent against Coxey, until some (who have big sisters) recognized corporals in Co. B. and thus solved the mystery. The return was by forced marches, with the result that one cadet's respiratory apparatus failed to comply with the requirements of the case and he was forced to lay down his arms. The march proved very satisfactory to the officers in charge.

***

Rifle Team.

A preliminary rifle contest was held on the college parade grounds, during the first week of May.

This contest was open to all members of the Corps of Cadets, and was held in order to organize a rifle team of the best riflemen in the corps. This team is to be a permanent organization and is to contest against teams representing other organizations in the state or out.

A contest is at present being negotiated with the National Guard of Washington to be held in that city.

The names of the cadets making the highest score in the preliminary contest and hence constituting the rifle team, are as follows:

H. M. Dent, Captain Co. B.
G. H. Clagett, Q. M. Sergt.
H. C. Jones, 1st. Sergt. Co. A.
C. C. McDonnell, Sergt. Co. A.
W. B. Crapster, Sergt. Co. B.
J. Timanus, Sergt. Co. A.
G. W. Wilson, Sergt. Co. B.
R. E. Sliger, Sergt. Drum Corps.
W. S. Rollins. Corp. Co. B.
P. Mitchell, Corp. Co. B.
R. Beale, Private Co. B.
J. Shreve, Private Co. B.

Uncle Jake Makes a Mistake.

C. W. CAIRNES

IT was about the middle of the afternoon of a sultry May day and the old negro as he slowly plodded behind his plow in a field near the road-side was feeling very dull and drowsy; perhaps even more so than the faithful old mule which led him on. The slow, steady gait of the animal, the melancholy screech of the plow, and the warm spring weather were all conducive to the mental reverie in which the old man was engaged.

Suddenly he felt the plow move slightly faster and on looking up he saw that old Pete had an inspiration. He knew at once that something was going to happen and in a very short time; for when Pete became enough interested in the affairs of this world to elevate his left ear above the level of his skull something of extraordinary consequence must inevitably happen. Only once before had old Jake noticed this peculiar phenomenon in regard to his mule, and that was when Lee crossed Maryland to invade the North. Jake was but forty then and Pete but seven, but the circumstance had not been forgotten, and the old man now became very curious to know what great event was about to transpire. Was another large army to march by; or was there to be an earthquake; or was it time for the judgment? While he was puzzling his brain over the problem a rolling sound was heard and the mule's ears now stood almost vertical so intense was his excitements he glanced toward the spot whence the noise came. Around the turn of the road came the forms of men with drums, and the negro could now plainly hear the regular beat of the sticks. He now knew that his first surmise war correct; he was to witness the passage of a large army. On came the solid columns around the bend and steadily and with measured tread approached the now thoroughly astonished pair. Old Jake could now see the glittering swords and rifles and hear the thunderous tread. He also observed that the uniforms were of gray. Could it be possible that the South had again taken up arms after thirty years of peace, and advanced beyond the Potomac. If this were true, then that cornfield was not the place for Uncle Jake and Pete who were both staunch unionists. Pete seemed to recognize the facts of the case about the same time as his master, and the result was that in about ten seconds there was nothing left in the cornfield but a cloud of dust. The inseperable pair had beat a hasty retreat over the hill and took refuge in a woods beyond. A few days after Lee marched north, news came of great battles. Uncle Jake is still expecting to hear distant cannonading and cannot be made to realize that it was only the M. A. C. cadets out for a practice march.

Wasted Hours.

S. T. ROLLINS, '96.

One hour a day is three hundred and sixty-five hours a year, which, reckoning ten hours as a day's work, amount to thirty six days. That is to say, by saving one hour each day, we can save thirty-six working days in a year's time. Again, three hundred and sixty-five hours are equal to seventy-three days of five hours each; and it has been computed that two hundred such days closely devoted to reading are sufficient to make an individual of ordinary intelligence thoroughly conversant with English literature. That is to say, by reading one hour each day, we can become, at the end of three years well read individuals. I think these striking estimates should be forced at home and in colleges, particularly, upon the attention of those who daily waste an hour or more during the morning; who lie half sleeping, half waking, waiting for somebody to strike a light; who, instead of springing from their couches and applying themselves to some kind of labor, indulgently wait upon the movements of domest-

ics. This habit, so tempting, once fixed, costs an individual very many of the most precious hours of his life. The above suggestions are worthy of the consideration of those who complain, as a justification for ignorance, that they have no time to read; that there is never a moment to spare for books. How many wasted moments could such persons count before retiring at night. Those who spend their evening at the grocery or railroad stations; who exchange stories by the hour with companions; who devote night after night to theatres and other places of amusement, which are neither instructive nor elevating; who sit around hour after hour gossiping about their neighbors, magnifying their faults and belittling their virtues; who promenade around in fine dress to see, and be seen; who squander the summer months at watering places and other fashionable resorts, should, one and all, count up their misspent hours for one week if they would realize how large a portion of their lives absolutely goes to waste.

Whoever makes a point to improve every moment of time, is certain to have success in this world, no matter what his opportunities are. Whoever aims to become informed can do so by giving to books the moments which are usually wasted away. Merchant, mechanic, farmer or tradesman, it matter not what his vocation may be, he can secure enough moments each day to make him familiar in time with the best authors.

F. P. Veitch, B. S., was employed by Prof. Whitney at the same time as Mr. Latimer, '91-'95,. He then accepted a position with W. S. Powell & Co., Baltimore, and continued with him until July 1893. Since that time he has been with J. Thomson & Co., Baltimore, and the Carnegie Steel Works. He was a member of Committee on Constitution for the Alumni Association.

Subscribe for the Review, $1.00 a year.

Association Columns.

W. W. Skinner '95.

M. A. C.—20. W. M. C.—10.

The Western Maryland College team paid us a visit on April 21st, and were taken into camp to the tune of 20 to 10.

The visitors came full of confidence after their recent victories, but were treated to a surprise by the home team. As the score indicates, the game was a sluggling match, partly due to the inability of the pitchers to control the ball, it being wet. The first three innings were played in the rain.

The game was started with Sellman in the box for the visitors, and Combs for the home team, but the latter being very wild was replaced in the fifth inning by Fuller; the visitors made but two hits off the latter.

Capt. Harding was first at the bat for M. A. C., and lined the ball out for three bases, scoring on a two base hit by Fuller, C. Wooters next at the bat slugged the ball for three bases. In the first inning the home team scored seven runs. W. M. C. failed to score in the first inning, but scored one in the second, five in the third, one in the fifth, one in the sixth, and two in the ninth. The score was as follows:

M. A. C.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Harding, 2b	3	4	3	2	3
Fuller lf	2	1	2	0	0
Wooter ,3 b	3	3	3	3	0
Davis c	2	1	3	3	1
Strickler, cf	2	1	2	1	0
Harris, ss	4	3	2	0	0
Harrison, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Combs, p	1	2	3	1	0
Fuller, F., p	0	2	1	0	0
Barrows, 1b	2	0	8	2	0
Totals	20	18	27	12	4

W. M. C.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Stull, rf	0	1	1	0	0
A. Wells, ss	1	0	1	3	1
Sellman p	1	0	2	4	1
Anders, 3b	1	0	1	0	3
Miller, c	2	0	3	0	3
Bennett, cf	2	1	0	0	1
Watson, 1b	2	1	10	1	2
J. Wells, lf	1	2	2	1	0
Eckard, 2b	0	0	4	2	1
Totals	10	5	24	11	12

M. A. C.	7	0	0	3	0	1	7	2	x—20
W. M. C.	0	1	5	0	1	1	0	0	2—10

Scorer, Owens, M. A. C.; Umpires, Skinner, M. A. C., Storey, W M. C.

M. A. C. vs. Kendall University.

The home team went over to the Kendall University on April the 25th and succeeded in defeating the "Mutes" in a five inning game by the score of 9 to 8. A large number of M. A. C. boys accompanied the team.

It was a very pretty contest, and was interesting from start to finish. The M. A. C. boys were a little off in the field, but were much superior to their opponents at the bat.

In the first inning with two men out, Wooters hit the ball for two bases, scoring on a long hit to right field by Davis. Strickler hit safe, and both he and Davis scored on a two-base hit in deep right field by Harris. The next two men were out on short flies to the infield.

In their half of the first inning the Kendall's scored two runs. The M. A. C. boys added one run to their score in the second inning, four in the fourth, and one in the fifth. The Kendall's failed to score in the second and third innings, but made one in the fourth, and on two hits, a base on balls, and two bad errors, added five runs to their score in the fifth inning. Game was called at the end of the fifth inning in order that the M. A. C. boys might catch the evening train.

Fuller and Kein both pitched very good ball, striking out five men each.

M. A. C.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Harding, 2b	1	1	4	1	1
Fuller, C., lf	1	0	1	0	0
Wooters, 3b	1	2	0	1	2
Davis, c	1	1	3	1	1
Strickler, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Harris, ss	0	1	0	1	1
Harrison, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Fuller, E., p	1	1	1	0	1
Barrows, 1b	2	1	6	0	1
Totals	9	8	15	4	7

K. U.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E
Wagner, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Erd 3b	2	0	2	1	1
Boxley, c	2	1	0	1	1
Dudley, 2b	1	2	3	1	2
Ryan, 1b	1	1	8	1	0
Price, ss	0	0	0	0	1
Rossor, cf	1	0	1	0	0
Br'lg'en, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Keene, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	8	5	15	5	5

Umpire, Skinner, M. A. C.; Scorers, Owens M. A. C., Whitlock, K. U.

M. A. E.—11. College Park—0.

One of the most interesting games of the season was played with the College Park team on the College campus, May 2d. Although rather one sided, it gave evidence of what the home team could do, both in the field and at the bat. The visiting team was quite a strong one, being composed of some well-known players from Hyattsville and the vicinity.

Fuller pitched an excellent game, striking out eleven men and allowing the visitors but two hits. The fielding of the home team was of the gilt-edge type; only three errors werecharged against the boys, and none of them costly.

The prettiest play of the game was a running catch of a low line ball by Harris, which retired the side when the visitors had their only chance of scoring.

Bowden pitched a very good game, but was given poor support in the field. Score as follows:

M. A. C.	5	1	2	2	1	0	0	x—11
College Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Umpire, Skinner; Scorer, Owens.

* *
*

M. A. C.—12. Eastern High School.—1.

The game with Eastern High School was on the whole rather slow. The game was commenced in the rain, and at the end of the second inning the players and spectators were compelled to leave the field. It did not last long, however; the sun came out and after waiting a few minutes for the ground to dry, play was resumed.

The visitors scored their only run in the first inning by a base on balls, a hit and two of the four errors made by the home team. The only interesting feature of the game was the heavy batting by the home team. Game was called at the end of the fifth inning on account of darkness.

Eastern High School	1	0	0	0	0—1
M. A. C.	0	6	4	0	2—12

Umpire, Skinner; Scorer, Owens.

M. A. G., 15. B. T. C., 1.

The game with the Baltimore City College on the home grounds May 5, was one of the best exhibitions of base ball seen here this season. By clean hard batting the home team earned eleven of the fifteen runs scored.

Fuller pitched a great game; only four hits being made by the B. C. C. In the second inning with three men on bases and only one out, he retired the side by striking out the next two men at bat. Swain started in to pitch for the visitors, but was replaced after the second inning by Woodruff.

Again did the M. A. C. boys demonstrate their ability with the bat, while their work in the field was excellent.

The star play of the game was running catch of a line drive to short left field by Fuller, C. The work of Harris at short, was also excellent.

Game was called at the end of the fifth inning, that the visitors might catch the 6:30 train for Baltomore.

Umpire Horner gave general satisfaction. The score was as follows:

M. A. C.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Harding, 1b	2	2	5	0	0
Fuller, C., lf	2	2	1	0	0
Wooters, 3b	1	1	1	0	1
Davis, c	3	0	1	0	0
Strickler, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Harris, ss	2	2	3	4	0
Harrison, rf	2	1	0	0	1
Fuller, E., p	2	2	1	0	1
Barrows, 2b	0	2	2	2	0
Total	15	17	15	6	3

B. C. C.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Whit'hear, 2b	0	0	3	0	0
Arinstrong, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Bowney, lf	1	0	0	0	0
Swain, p	0	0	1	0	0
Whit'hea s, 3b	0	2	0	3	1
White, c	0	0	1	1	1
Leech, ss	0	2	0	0	2
Keich, rf	0	0	1	0	1
Brewer, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Woodruff, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	4	15	4	5

Umpire, Horner B. C. C.; Scorer, Owens, M. A. C.

* * *

M. A. C., 8. C. U., 7.

The large number of spectators present on the College campus May 11th, witnessed an exhibition of base ball seldom seen off the professional field. The home team had as their opponents the strong team from the Columbia University, and succeeded in defeating them by the score of 8 to 7.

The game was very exciting from start to finish. Three times did the score stand a tie. No one could have foretold who the winners would be until the winning run was scored in the ninth inning. The fielding of both teams was excellent, several times what seemed to be sure base hits were captured in great shape by the fielders.

Laughlin, the University pitcher, held the M. A. C. "sluggers" down very well, only twelve hits being made. Fuller, as usual, pitched a brilliant game which, with the excellent support given him, allowed the visitors but six hits.

The game was started with C. U. at bat, but they were retired in one, two, three order. The home team also received a blank in the first inning. In the second inning the visitors made one run; the home team was again blanked. In the third M. A. C. scored one run; C. U. failed to score. In the fourth inning the home team added two runs to their score.

At the beginning of the eighth inning the scors stood five to three in favor of M. A. C. In this inning, however, the visitors bunched their hits, which, with two errors gave them four runs, but the M. A. C. boys were equal to the occasion, and again tied the score in their half. In the ninth inning the visitors were easily retired. Barrows, the first man at the bat for the home team made a two-base hit, and stole third, scoring the winning run on a hit to right field by Fuller, E. No hands were out when the winning run was scored. The work of Harris at short, and Barrows at second, was exceptionally fine. The score was as follows:

M. A. C.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Harding, 2b	1	2	21	1	2
Fuller, C., lf	0	2	2	0	0
Wooters, 3b	1	2	2	1	0
Davis, c	0	0	1	0	1
Strickler, cf	0	0	0	0	1
Harris, ss	1	2	2	5	2
Barrows, 2b	2	0	1	4	0
Fuller, E., p	2	4	0	5	0
Roberts, rf	1	0	0	0	1
Total	8	12	27	16	7

C. U.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Medford, 3b	1	1	3	3	8
Schiller, cf	1	0	1	0	0
Dazell, 2b	1	2	2	1	2
Goodfellow, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Greene, 1b	2	0	13	0	0
Castor, c	1	1	3	1	0
Bolway, ss	0	1	1	2	2
Johnson, rf	1	0	0	0	1
Langlin, p	0	1	1	3	1
Total	7	6	24	9	9

M. A. C	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	1—8
C. U	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	0—7

Umpire, Skinner, M. A. C; Scorer, Owens, M. A. C.

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How He Made Up His Mind.

A Detroiter who came east from the Pacific Slope via the Union Pacific road this spring fell in with an old chap in Wyoming one day and started conversation by observing: "Some portions of this country seem to be excellent farming lands?"

"Mebbe they ar'," was the indifferent reply.

"Seems to be plenty of timber for all uses?"

"Mebbe thar is."

"Going to be a great country some day?"

"Mebbe it ar'."

"I suppose," said the Detroiter, determined to break down the other's reserve, "I suppose there is lots of game out here?"

"Mebbe thar is," was the monotonous reply.

"I had an idea you lived in Wyoming?"

"Mebbe I do."

"Excuse me if I have annoyed you. Perhaps you do not feel well?"

"I'm feelin' all right, but was kinder busy thinkin'."

Then I won't interrupt you. Being a stranger, Iwas naturally interested in the country, you know."

"Yes, I know. Go ahead and ask anything you want to."

"But you are thinking."

"I've got through. It was't much to think about, arter all. I live at Laramie. Ole Jim Doty, who lives up at Benton, sent word to me t'other day that I was a liar. I'm on my way up to see him about it. I was thinkin' whether I orter pop him from the car winder when we git thar or jump off and give him a show to take it back. I've settled in my mind that I'll pop him, and so I'm ready to answer any question as fur as I kin."—Ex.

Alumni Department

H. C. Sherman, '93.

All graduates of the college are cordially invited to enter into correspondence with this department. We will be glad to give any information we can regarding any of the alumni, by private letter as well as through these columns. We earnestly request any information regarding any of the alumni or former students of the college, which any of our friends are able to give.

At the end of these columns will be found a record, so far as we have been able to make one, of the class of 1889-90. It is our intention to follow this with similar words of all the succeeding classes. One or more classes will be treated in each issue, and we hope to make the records more complete with each succeeding class.

***

The regular annual meeting of the Alumni Association will be held in the College Hall, on Wednesday, June 13, at 10:00 a. m.

***

Class of 1891.

Charles Branch, B. S., after leaving the college, engaged in the fruit business in California. In the fall of 1893, he returned to his home at Ellicott City. At present he is attending the Bryant & Stratton Business College in Baltimore.

***

Mr. Penn, B. S., was appointed to a position in the U. S. Department of Agriculture in September 1891 and entered the Columbia Law School. Died October 1891

***

Jas. C. Langley, B. S., was employed during the summer and fall of '91 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in preparing an exhibit of cereals for the World's Fair. He then accepted the position of Assistant Electrician of the Donaldson-McRae Electric Co., Baltimore Md., and has remained with them since. Mr. Langley is at present at Grafton, W. V., on sick leave.

***

Jas. B. Latimer, B. S., immediately after graduation, was taken into the office of the Circuit Court of Calvert Co., and remained till Jan 1, '91, when he accepted a position in the Md. Experiment Station as assistant to Prof. Whitney, Physisist. From July 1, '92 to April 1, '93 he was connected with the Ree's Electric Co., of Baltimore. He was again with Prof. Whitney for some months and is now managing a truck farm in Calvert county. He was a member of the committee which drafted the constitution for the Alumni Association and is now Treasurer of the same.

Exchange Department

H. R. Graham, '95.

We would be pleased to receive the names of Editors of other College papers, and to place them on our exchange list.—Ex. Ed.

The Record of Mt. Vernon Seminary is one of our brightest exchanges. We are glad to have it on our exchange list and hope that it will be found regularly on our table.

***

Eighty-five per cent. in daily or term work at the University of Wisconsin exempts a student from examinations.

***

The April number of The Gray Jacket is a bright one. The article entitled "Self Assertion" is worthy of special mention.

***

About thirty per cent. of the Yale Seniors wear glasses, and for about half of this number the necessity of wearing the same has arisen since entering the college.

***

The Senate in Session.

Child (at Washington).—Who are all these men lounging around outside the Capitol?

Parent.—They are United States Senators my child.

Child.—"Are there any more Senators beside them?"

Parent.—"Only one."

Child.—"Where is he?"

Parent—"He is inside making a speech."

***

A Fond Mother.

"Dear me!" cried the nurse, "the baby has swallowed my railway ticket. What shall I do?" "Go and buy another right away," returned the mother. "I'm not going to have the baby punched."—Ex.

Humorous Columns.

H. B. DEWAAL, '96.

Don't "Eddie" look sweet when he parades his little sword around the campus.

***

To be in "B" or not to be in "B" was the soliloquy of Senior B——.

***

Bright Prep. (in Physical Geography) Professor where is the wind when it doesn't blow?

***

The *burden* of "Harvey's" song is, "And I'll never go there any more.

***

"A hammock swung in a shady spot
And a man who knows how to kiss,
Are the only things a "summer girl" needs
To fill her soul with bliss. —Ex.

***

For sale or exchange one very clever monkey, suitable for hand-organ and street entertainment. Applicants can call and examine the same at room 42.

***

Isn't, "Cliff" a great ladies man? He was caught the other day whistling at a deaf and dumb girl.

***

Have you noticed the way these "Sophs" are raising their "side-boards?" Report says they are trying to pile on more mathematics this term.

***

Bad Boy. (to Arthur W——, as he was going down Columbus Ave., decked in his new stiff hat and long tailed coat). Say! Mr. what's your text for next Sunday?

First Boy, (on seeing the cadets on their march to Hyattsville) Say, Jimmy can yer tell me what them er is?

Jimmy.—Them? why them's the perlice after Coxey's army.

***

She.—I shall never forget the night you proposed to me. You seemed scared to death and when I kissed you, I really think I touched your heart.

He.—Very likely! I know it was in my mouth.

***

For Sale.—One job lot of "hay." Apply to "Chip," Senior, room 47.

***

Does Mick like pie? Well, yes, but not the kind the "Capt." gives him every Monday, Tuesday and Thursday.

***

"Good-night" she said, and laid her head
Upon his manly breast;
And accepted he homeward turned,
His soul with joy possessed.
He fancied still above his heart
He felt that cheek so fair,
On hanging up his coat he found
It's ghost imprinted there, —Ex.

***

"A Hyattsville girl,
A cute little curl,
A college boy out on a 'lark,'
A handy penknife;
A short little strife,
Now the boy wears the curl near his heart."

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

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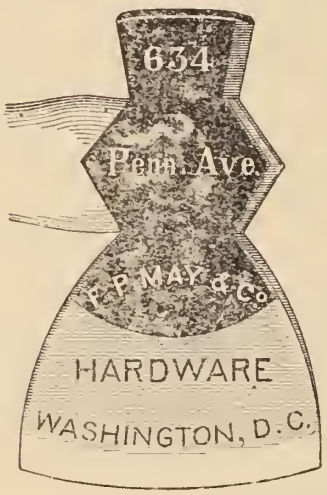

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